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<b>(54) Title:</b> KRINGLE1  <b>(57) Abstract</b>  The kringle1 polypeptides and polynucleotides and methods for producing such polypeptides by recombinant techniques are disclosed. Also disclosed are methods for utilizing kringle1 polypeptides and polynucleotides in therapy, and diagnostic assays for such.		

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**KRINGLE1****BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/056,032, filed September 2, 1997, whose contents are incorporated herein in their entirety.

**5 Field of the Invention**

This invention relates to newly identified polypeptides and polynucleotides encoding such polypeptides, to their use in therapy and in identifying compounds which may be agonists, antagonists and/or inhibitors which are potentially useful in therapy, and to production of such polypeptides and polynucleotides.

**10 Background of the Invention**

The drug discovery process is currently undergoing a fundamental revolution as it embraces 'functional genomics', that is, high throughput genome- or gene-based biology. This approach is rapidly superseding earlier approaches based on 'positional cloning'. A phenotype, that is a biological function or genetic disease, would be identified and this  
**15** would then be tracked back to the responsible gene, based on its genetic map position.

Functional genomics relies heavily on the various tools of bioinformatics to identify gene sequences of potential interest from the many molecular biology databases now available. There is a continuing need to identify and characterise further genes and their related polypeptides/proteins, as targets for drug discovery.

**20 Summary of the Invention**

The present invention relates to kringle1, in particular kringle1 polypeptides and kringle1 polynucleotides, recombinant materials and methods for their production. In another aspect, the invention relates to methods for using such polypeptides and polynucleotides, including the treatment of cancer, inflammation, autoimmunity, allergy,  
**25** asthma, rheumatoid arthritis, CNS inflammation, cerebellar degeneration, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, multiple sclerosis, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, head injury damage, and other neurological abnormalities, septic shock, sepsis, stroke, osteoporosis, osteoarthritis, ischemia reperfusion injury, cardiovascular disease, kidney disease, liver disease, ischemic injury, myocardial infarction, hypotension, hypertension, AIDS,

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myelodysplastic syndromes and other hematologic abnormalities, aplastic anemia, male pattern baldness, and bacterial, fungal, protozoan and viral infections, hereinafter referred to as "the Diseases", amongst others. In a further aspect, the invention relates to methods for identifying agonists and antagonists/inhibitors using the materials provided by the invention, and treating conditions associated with kringl1 imbalance with the identified compounds. In a still further aspect, the invention relates to diagnostic assays for detecting diseases associated with inappropriate kringl1 activity or levels.

#### Description of the Invention

In a first aspect, the present invention relates to kringl1 polypeptides. Such peptides include isolated polypeptides comprising an amino acid sequence which has at least 70 % identity, preferably at least 80 % identity, more preferably at least 90 % identity, yet more preferably at least 95 % identity, most preferably at least 97-99 % identity, to that of SEQ ID NO:2 over the entire length of SEQ ID NO:2. Such polypeptides include those comprising the amino acid of SEQ ID NO:2.

Further peptides of the present invention include isolated polypeptides in which the amino acid sequence has at least 70 % identity, preferably at least 80 % identity, more preferably at least 90 % identity, yet more preferably at least 95 % identity, most preferably at least 97-99 % identity, to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 over the entire length of SEQ ID NO:2. Such polypeptides include the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:2.

Further peptides of the present invention include isolated polypeptides encoded by a polynucleotide comprising the sequence contained in SEQ ID NO:1.

Polypeptides of the present invention are believed to be members of the kringle family of polypeptides. They are therefore of interest because kringle-containing proteins have been used clinically in the treatment of acute and chronic coronary heart disease (Gulba, D. C. *et al*, *Ann. Hematol*, 73 Suppl 1, p. S9-S27(1996)), as well as ischemic stroke (Albers, G. W. , *West J. Med.*, 166(4): p 253-262(1997)). These properties are hereinafter referred to as "kringle1 activity" or "kringle1 polypeptide activity" or "biological activity of kringle1". Also included amongst these activities are antigenic and immunogenic activities of said kringle1 polypeptides, in particular the antigenic and

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immunogenic activities of the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:2. Preferably, a polypeptide of the present invention exhibits at least one biological activity of kringle1.

The polypeptides of the present invention may be in the form of the "mature" protein or may be a part of a larger protein such as a fusion protein. It is often  
5 advantageous to include an additional amino acid sequence which contains secretory or leader sequences, pro-sequences, sequences which aid in purification such as multiple histidine residues, or an additional sequence for stability during recombinant production.

The present invention also includes include variants of the aforementioned polypeptides, that is polypeptides that vary from the referents by conservative amino acid  
10 substitutions, whereby a residue is substituted by another with like characteristics. Typical such substitutions are among Ala, Val, Leu and Ile; among Ser and Thr; among the acidic residues Asp and Glu; among Asn and Gln; and among the basic residues Lys and Arg; or aromatic residues Phe and Tyr. Particularly preferred are variants in which several, 5-10, 1-5, 1-3, 1-2 or 1 amino acids are substituted, deleted, or added in any combination.

15 Polypeptides of the present invention can be prepared in any suitable manner. Such polypeptides include isolated naturally occurring polypeptides, recombinantly produced polypeptides, synthetically produced polypeptides, or polypeptides produced by a combination of these methods. Means for preparing such polypeptides are well understood in the art.

20 In a further aspect, the present invention relates to kringle1 polynucleotides. Such polynucleotides include isolated polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide which has at least 70% identity, preferably at least 80% identity, more preferably at least 90% identity, yet more preferably at least 95% identity, to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, over the entire length of SEQ ID NO:2. In this regard,  
25 polypeptides which have at least 97% identity are highly preferred, whilst those with at least 98-99% identity are more highly preferred, and those with at least 99% identity are most highly preferred. Such polynucleotides include a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence contained in SEQ ID NO:1 encoding the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:2.

Further polynucleotides of the present invention include isolated polynucleotides  
30 comprising a nucleotide sequence that has at least 70% identity, preferably at least 80%

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identity, more preferably at least 90% identity, yet more preferably at least 95% identity, to a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:2, over the entire coding region. In this regard, polynucleotides which have at least 97% identity are highly preferred, whilst those with at least 98-99% identity are more highly preferred, and those with at least 5 99% identity are most highly preferred.

Further polynucleotides of the present invention include isolated polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence which has at least 70% identity, preferably at least 80% identity, more preferably at least 90% identity, yet more preferably at least 95% identity, to SEQ ID NO:1 over the entire length of SEQ ID NO:1. In this regard, polynucleotides 10 which have at least 97% identity are highly preferred, whilst those with at least 98-99% identity are more highly preferred, and those with at least 99% identity are most highly preferred. Such polynucleotides include a polynucleotide comprising the polynucleotide of SEQ ID NO:1 as well as the polynucleotide of SEQ ID NO:1.

The invention also provides polynucleotides which are complementary to all the 15 above described polynucleotides.

The nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 shows homology with human PAC clone DJ515N1 (GenBank accession number AC002073). The nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 is a cDNA sequence and comprises a polypeptide encoding sequence (nucleotide 41 to 832) encoding a polypeptide of 263 amino acids, the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:2. The 20 nucleotide sequence encoding the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:2 may be identical to the polypeptide encoding sequence contained in SEQ ID NO:1 or it may be a sequence other than the one contained in SEQ ID NO:1, which, as a result of the redundancy (degeneracy) of the genetic code, also encodes the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:2. The polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:2 is structurally related to other proteins of the kringle family, 25 having homology and/or structural similarity with WUGSC:DJ515N1.2 (GenBank accession number 2078470).

Preferred polypeptides and polynucleotides of the present invention are expected to have, *inter alia*, similar biological functions/properties to their homologous polypeptides and polynucleotides. Furthermore, preferred polypeptides and polynucleotides of the present 30 invention have at least one kringle1 activity.

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The present invention also relates to partial or other polynucleotide and polypeptide sequences which were first identified prior to the determination of the corresponding full length sequences of SEQ ID NO:1 and SEQ ID NO:2.

Accordingly, in a further aspect, the present invention provides for an isolated  
5 polynucleotide comprising:

(a) a nucleotide sequence which has at least 70% identity, preferably at least 80% identity, more preferably at least 90% identity, yet more preferably at least 95% identity, even more preferably at least 97-99% identity to SEQ ID NO:3 over the entire length of SEQ ID NO:3;

10 (b) a nucleotide sequence which has at least 70% identity, preferably at least 80% identity, more preferably at least 90% identity, yet more preferably at least 95% identity, even more preferably at least 97-99% identity, to SEQ ID NO:1 over the entire length of SEQ ID NO:3;

(c) the polynucleotide of SEQ ID NO:3; or

15 (d) a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide which has at least 70% identity, preferably at least 80% identity, more preferably at least 90% identity, yet more preferably at least 95% identity, even more preferably at least 97-99% identity, to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4, over the entire length of SEQ ID NO:4;

as well as the polynucleotide of SEQ ID NO:3.

20 The present invention further provides for a polypeptide which:

(a) comprises an amino acid sequence which has at least 70% identity, preferably at least 80% identity, more preferably at least 90% identity, yet more preferably at least 95% identity, most preferably at least 97-99% identity, to that of SEQ ID NO:2 over the entire length of SEQ ID NO:4;

25 (b) has an amino acid sequence which is at least 70% identity, preferably at least 80% identity, more preferably at least 90% identity, yet more preferably at least 95% identity, most preferably at least 97-99% identity, to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 over the entire length of SEQ ID NO:4;

(c) comprises the amino acid of SEQ ID NO:4; and



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(d) is the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:4;

as well as polypeptides encoded by a polynucleotide comprising the sequence contained in SEQ ID NO:3.

The nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:3 and the peptide sequence encoded  
5 thereby are derived from EST (Expressed Sequence Tag) sequences. It is recognized by those skilled in the art that there will inevitably be some nucleotide sequence reading errors in EST sequences (see Adams, M.D. *et al.*, *Nature* 377 (supp) 3, 1995). Accordingly, the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:3 and the peptide sequence encoded therefrom are therefore subject to the same inherent limitations in sequence accuracy.  
10 Furthermore, the peptide sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:3 comprises a region of identity or close homology and/or close structural similarity (for example a conservative amino acid difference) with the closest homologous or structurally similar protein.

Polynucleotides of the present invention may be obtained, using standard cloning and screening techniques, from a cDNA library derived from mRNA in cells of human heart,  
15 brain, placenta, lung, skeletal muscle, kidney, and pancreas, using the expressed sequence tag (EST) analysis (Adams, M.D., *et al.* *Science* (1991) 252:1651-1656; Adams, M.D. *et al.*, *Nature*, (1992) 355:632-634; Adams, M.D., *et al.*, *Nature* (1995) 377 Supp:3-174). Polynucleotides of the invention can also be obtained from natural sources such as genomic DNA libraries or can be synthesized using well known and commercially  
20 available techniques.

When polynucleotides of the present invention are used for the recombinant production of polypeptides of the present invention, the polynucleotide may include the coding sequence for the mature polypeptide, by itself; or the coding sequence for the mature polypeptide in reading frame with other coding sequences, such as those encoding a leader  
25 or secretory sequence, a pre-, or pro- or prepro- protein sequence, or other fusion peptide portions. For example, a marker sequence which facilitates purification of the fused polypeptide can be encoded. In certain preferred embodiments of this aspect of the invention, the marker sequence is a hexa-histidine peptide, as provided in the pQE vector (Qiagen, Inc.) and described in Gentz *et al.*, *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* (1989) 86:821-824, or  
30 is an HA tag. The polynucleotide may also contain non-coding 5' and 3' sequences, such as



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transcribed, non-translated sequences, splicing and polyadenylation signals, ribosome binding sites and sequences that stabilize mRNA.

Further embodiments of the present invention include polynucleotides encoding polypeptide variants which comprise the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 and in which  
5 several, for instance from 5 to 10, 1 to 5, 1 to 3, 1 to 2 or 1, amino acid residues are substituted, deleted or added, in any combination.

Polynucleotides which are identical or sufficiently identical to a nucleotide sequence contained in SEQ ID NO:1, may be used as hybridization probes for cDNA and genomic DNA or as primers for a nucleic acid amplification (PCR) reaction, to isolate full-length  
10 cDNAs and genomic clones encoding polypeptides of the present invention and to isolate cDNA and genomic clones of other genes (including genes encoding homologs and orthologs from species other than human) that have a high sequence similarity to SEQ ID NO:1. Typically these nucleotide sequences are 70 % identical, preferably 80 % identical, more preferably 90 % identical, most preferably 95 % identical to that of the referent. The probes  
15 or primers will generally comprise at least 15 nucleotides, preferably, at least 30 nucleotides and may have at least 50 nucleotides. Particularly preferred probes will have between 30 and 50 nucleotides.

A polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide of the present invention, including homologs and orthologs from species other than human, may be obtained by a process which  
20 comprises the steps of screening an appropriate library under stringent hybridization conditions with a labeled probe having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1 or a fragment thereof; and isolating full-length cDNA and genomic clones containing said polynucleotide sequence. Such hybridization techniques are well known to the skilled artisan. Preferred stringent hybridization conditions include overnight incubation at 42°C in a solution  
25 comprising: 50% formamide, 5xSSC (150mM NaCl, 15mM trisodium citrate), 50 mM sodium phosphate (pH7.6), 5x Denhardt's solution, 10 % dextran sulfate, and 20 microgram/ml denatured, sheared salmon sperm DNA; followed by washing the filters in 0.1x SSC at about 65°C. Thus the present invention also includes polynucleotides obtainable by screening an appropriate library under stringent hybridization conditions with  
30 a labeled probe having the sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 or a fragment thereof.

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The skilled artisan will appreciate that, in many cases, an isolated cDNA sequence will be incomplete, in that the region coding for the polypeptide is cut short at the 5' end of the cDNA. This is a consequence of reverse transcriptase, an enzyme with inherently low 'processivity' (a measure of the ability of the enzyme to remain attached to the template during the polymerisation reaction), failing to complete a DNA copy of the mRNA template during 1st strand cDNA synthesis.

There are several methods available and well known to those skilled in the art to obtain full-length cDNAs, or extend short cDNAs, for example those based on the method of Rapid Amplification of cDNA ends (RACE) (see, for example, Frohman et al., PNAS USA 85, 8998-9002, 1988). Recent modifications of the technique, exemplified by the Marathon™ technology (Clontech Laboratories Inc.) for example, have significantly simplified the search for longer cDNAs. In the Marathon™ technology, cDNAs have been prepared from mRNA extracted from a chosen tissue and an 'adaptor' sequence ligated onto each end. Nucleic acid amplification (PCR) is then carried out to amplify the 'missing' 5' end of the cDNA using a combination of gene specific and adaptor specific oligonucleotide primers. The PCR reaction is then repeated using 'nested' primers, that is, primers designed to anneal within the amplified product (typically an adaptor specific primer that anneals further 3' in the adaptor sequence and a gene specific primer that anneals further 5' in the known gene sequence). The products of this reaction can then be analyzed by DNA sequencing and a full-length cDNA constructed either by joining the product directly to the existing cDNA to give a complete sequence, or carrying out a separate full-length PCR using the new sequence information for the design of the 5' primer.

Recombinant polypeptides of the present invention may be prepared by processes well known in the art from genetically engineered host cells comprising expression systems. Accordingly, in a further aspect, the present invention relates to expression systems which comprise a polynucleotide or polynucleotides of the present invention, to host cells which are genetically engineered with such expression systems and to the production of polypeptides of the invention by recombinant techniques. Cell-free translation systems can also be employed to produce such proteins using RNAs derived from the DNA constructs of the present invention.

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For recombinant production, host cells can be genetically engineered to incorporate expression systems or portions thereof for polynucleotides of the present invention.

Introduction of polynucleotides into host cells can be effected by methods described in many standard laboratory manuals, such as Davis et al., *Basic Methods in Molecular Biology* (1986) and Sambrook et al., *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, 2nd Ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y. (1989). Preferred such methods include, for instance, calcium phosphate transfection, DEAE-dextran mediated transfection, transvection, microinjection, cationic lipid-mediated transfection, electroporation, transduction, scrape loading, ballistic introduction or infection.

Representative examples of appropriate hosts include bacterial cells, such as *streptococci*, *staphylococci*, *E. coli*, *Streptomyces* and *Bacillus subtilis* cells; fungal cells, such as yeast cells and *Aspergillus* cells; insect cells such as *Drosophila* S2 and *Spodoptera* Sf9 cells; animal cells such as CHO, COS, HeLa, C127, 3T3, BHK, HEK 293 and Bowes melanoma cells; and plant cells.

A great variety of expression systems can be used, for instance, chromosomal, episomal and virus-derived systems, e.g., vectors derived from bacterial plasmids, from bacteriophage, from transposons, from yeast episomes, from insertion elements, from yeast chromosomal elements, from viruses such as baculoviruses, papova viruses, such as SV40, vaccinia viruses, adenoviruses, fowl pox viruses, pseudorabies viruses and retroviruses, and vectors derived from combinations thereof, such as those derived from plasmid and bacteriophage genetic elements, such as cosmids and phagemids. The expression systems may contain control regions that regulate as well as engender expression. Generally, any system or vector which is able to maintain, propagate or express a polynucleotide to produce a polypeptide in a host may be used. The appropriate nucleotide sequence may be inserted into an expression system by any of a variety of well-known and routine techniques, such as, for example, those set forth in Sambrook et al., *MOLECULAR CLONING, A LABORATORY MANUAL* (*supra*). Appropriate secretion signals may be incorporated into the desired polypeptide to allow secretion of the translated protein into the lumen of the endoplasmic reticulum, the periplasmic space or the extracellular environment. These signals may be endogenous to the polypeptide or they may be heterologous signals.

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If a polypeptide of the present invention is to be expressed for use in screening assays, it is generally preferred that the polypeptide be produced at the surface of the cell. In this event, the cells may be harvested prior to use in the screening assay. If the polypeptide is secreted into the medium, the medium can be recovered in order to recover and purify the polypeptide. If produced intracellularly, the cells must first be lysed before the polypeptide is recovered.

Polypeptides of the present invention can be recovered and purified from recombinant cell cultures by well-known methods including ammonium sulfate or ethanol precipitation, acid extraction, anion or cation exchange chromatography, phosphocellulose chromatography, hydrophobic interaction chromatography, affinity chromatography, hydroxylapatite chromatography and lectin chromatography. Most preferably, high performance liquid chromatography is employed for purification. Well known techniques for refolding proteins may be employed to regenerate active conformation when the polypeptide is denatured during isolation and or purification.

This invention also relates to the use of polynucleotides of the present invention as diagnostic reagents. Detection of a mutated form of the gene characterized by the polynucleotide of SEQ ID NO:1 which is associated with a dysfunction will provide a diagnostic tool that can add to, or define, a diagnosis of a disease, or susceptibility to a disease, which results from under-expression, over-expression or altered expression of the gene. Individuals carrying mutations in the gene may be detected at the DNA level by a variety of techniques.

Nucleic acids for diagnosis may be obtained from a subject's cells, such as from blood, urine, saliva, tissue biopsy or autopsy material. The genomic DNA may be used directly for detection or may be amplified enzymatically by using PCR or other amplification techniques prior to analysis. RNA or cDNA may also be used in similar fashion. Deletions and insertions can be detected by a change in size of the amplified product in comparison to the normal genotype. Point mutations can be identified by hybridizing amplified DNA to labeled kringle1 nucleotide sequences. Perfectly matched sequences can be distinguished from mismatched duplexes by RNase digestion or by differences in melting temperatures. DNA sequence differences may also be detected by alterations in electrophoretic mobility of DNA fragments in gels, with or without denaturing

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agents, or by direct DNA sequencing (e.g., Myers *et al.*, *Science* (1985) 230:1242).

Sequence changes at specific locations may also be revealed by nuclease protection assays, such as RNase and S1 protection or the chemical cleavage method (see Cotton *et al.*, *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* (1985) 85: 4397-4401). In another embodiment, an array of

5 oligonucleotides probes comprising kringle1 nucleotide sequence or fragments thereof can be constructed to conduct efficient screening of e.g., genetic mutations. Array technology methods are well known and have general applicability and can be used to address a variety of questions in molecular genetics including gene expression, genetic linkage, and genetic variability (see for example: M.Chee *et al.*, *Science*, Vol 274, pp 610-613 (1996)).

10 The diagnostic assays offer a process for diagnosing or determining a susceptibility to the Diseases through detection of mutation in the kringle1 gene by the methods described. In addition, such diseases may be diagnosed by methods comprising determining from a sample derived from a subject an abnormally decreased or increased level of polypeptide or mRNA. Decreased or increased expression can be measured at the RNA level using  
15 any of the methods well known in the art for the quantitation of polynucleotides, such as, for example, nucleic acid amplification, for instance PCR, RT-PCR, RNase protection, Northern blotting and other hybridization methods. Assay techniques that can be used to determine levels of a protein, such as a polypeptide of the present invention, in a sample derived from a host are well-known to those of skill in the art. Such assay methods include  
20 radioimmunoassays, competitive-binding assays, Western Blot analysis and ELISA assays.

Thus in another aspect, the present invention relates to a diagnostic kit which comprises:

(a) a polynucleotide of the present invention, preferably the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1, or a fragment thereof ;

25 (b) a nucleotide sequence complementary to that of (a);

(c) a polypeptide of the present invention, preferably the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:2 or a fragment thereof; or

(d) an antibody to a polypeptide of the present invention, preferably to the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:2.

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It will be appreciated that in any such kit, (a), (b), (c) or (d) may comprise a substantial component. Such a kit will be of use in diagnosing a disease or susceptibility to a disease, particularly cancer, inflammation, autoimmunity, allergy, asthma, rheumatoid arthritis, CNS inflammation, cerebellar degeneration, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, multiple sclerosis, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, head injury damage, and other neurological abnormalities, septic shock, sepsis, stroke, osteoporosis, osteoarthritis, ischemia reperfusion injury, cardiovascular disease, kidney disease, liver disease, ischemic injury, myocardial infarction, hypotension, hypertension, AIDS, myelodysplastic syndromes and other hematologic abnormalities, aplastic anemia, male pattern baldness, and bacterial, fungal, protozoan and viral infections, amongst others.

The nucleotide sequences of the present invention are also valuable for chromosome identification. The sequence is specifically targeted to, and can hybridize with, a particular location on an individual human chromosome. The mapping of relevant sequences to chromosomes according to the present invention is an important first step in correlating those sequences with gene associated disease. Once a sequence has been mapped to a precise chromosomal location, the physical position of the sequence on the chromosome can be correlated with genetic map data. Such data are found in, for example, V. McKusick, Mendelian Inheritance in Man (available on-line through Johns Hopkins University Welch Medical Library). The relationship between genes and diseases that have been mapped to the same chromosomal region are then identified through linkage analysis (coinheritance of physically adjacent genes).

The differences in the cDNA or genomic sequence between affected and unaffected individuals can also be determined. If a mutation is observed in some or all of the affected individuals but not in any normal individuals, then the mutation is likely to be the causative agent of the disease. The gene of the present invention maps to human chromosome 22q11.2-q22.

The polypeptides of the invention or their fragments or analogs thereof, or cells expressing them, can also be used as immunogens to produce antibodies immunospecific for polypeptides of the present invention. The term "immunospecific" means that the antibodies have substantially greater affinity for the polypeptides of the invention than their affinity for other related polypeptides in the prior art.



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Antibodies generated against polypeptides of the present invention may be obtained by administering the polypeptides or epitope-bearing fragments, analogs or cells to an animal, preferably a non-human animal, using routine protocols. For preparation of monoclonal antibodies, any technique which provides antibodies produced by continuous cell line cultures can be used. Examples include the hybridoma technique (Kohler, G. and Milstein, C., *Nature* (1975) 256:495-497), the trioma technique, the human B-cell hybridoma technique (Kozbor *et al.*, *Immunology Today* (1983) 4:72) and the EBV-hybridoma technique (Cole *et al.*, *MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES AND CANCER THERAPY*, pp. 77-96, Alan R. Liss, Inc., 1985).

Techniques for the production of single chain antibodies, such as those described in U.S. Patent No. 4,946,778, can also be adapted to produce single chain antibodies to polypeptides of this invention. Also, transgenic mice, or other organisms, including other mammals, may be used to express humanized antibodies.

The above-described antibodies may be employed to isolate or to identify clones expressing the polypeptide or to purify the polypeptides by affinity chromatography.

Antibodies against polypeptides of the present invention may also be employed to treat the Diseases, amongst others.

In a further aspect, the present invention relates to genetically engineered soluble fusion proteins comprising a polypeptide of the present invention, or a fragment thereof, and various portions of the constant regions of heavy or light chains of immunoglobulins of various subclasses (IgG, IgM, IgA, IgE). Preferred as an immunoglobulin is the constant part of the heavy chain of human IgG, particularly IgG1, where fusion takes place at the hinge region. In a particular embodiment, the Fc part can be removed simply by incorporation of a cleavage sequence which can be cleaved with blood clotting factor Xa. Furthermore, this invention relates to processes for the preparation of these fusion proteins by genetic engineering, and to the use thereof for drug screening, diagnosis and therapy. A further aspect of the invention also relates to polynucleotides encoding such fusion proteins. Examples of fusion protein technology can be found in International Patent Application Nos. WO94/29458 and WO94/22914.



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Another aspect of the invention relates to a method for inducing an immunological response in a mammal which comprises inoculating the mammal with a polypeptide of the present invention, adequate to produce antibody and/or T cell immune response to protect said animal from the Diseases hereinbefore mentioned, amongst others. Yet another aspect of the invention relates to a method of inducing immunological response in a mammal which comprises, delivering a polypeptide of the present invention *via* a vector directing expression of the polynucleotide and coding for the polypeptide *in vivo* in order to induce such an immunological response to produce antibody to protect said animal from diseases.

10 A further aspect of the invention relates to an immunological/vaccine formulation (composition) which, when introduced into a mammalian host, induces an immunological response in that mammal to a polypeptide of the present invention wherein the composition comprises a polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention. The vaccine formulation may further comprise a suitable carrier. Since a polypeptide may be broken down in the stomach, it is preferably administered parenterally (for instance, subcutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous, or intradermal injection). Formulations suitable for parenteral administration include aqueous and non-aqueous sterile injection solutions which may contain anti-oxidants, buffers, bacteriostats and solutes which render the formulation isotonic with the blood of the recipient; and aqueous and non-aqueous sterile suspensions which may include suspending agents or thickening agents. The formulations may be presented in unit-dose or multi-dose containers, for example, sealed ampoules and vials and may be stored in a freeze-dried condition requiring only the addition of the sterile liquid carrier immediately prior to use. The vaccine formulation may also include adjuvant systems for enhancing the immunogenicity of the formulation, such as oil-in water systems and other systems known in the art. The dosage will depend on the specific activity of the vaccine and can be readily determined by routine experimentation.

Polypeptides of the present invention are responsible for many biological functions, including many disease states, in particular the Diseases hereinbefore mentioned. It is therefore desirable to devise screening methods to identify compounds which stimulate or which inhibit the function of the polypeptide. Accordingly, in a further aspect, the present

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invention provides for a method of screening compounds to identify those which stimulate or which inhibit the function of the polypeptide. In general, agonists or antagonists may be employed for therapeutic and prophylactic purposes for such Diseases as hereinbefore mentioned. Compounds may be identified from a variety of sources, for example, cells, cell-free preparations, chemical libraries, and natural product mixtures. Such agonists, antagonists or inhibitors so-identified may be natural or modified substrates, ligands, receptors, enzymes, etc., as the case may be, of the polypeptide; or may be structural or functional mimetics thereof (see Coligan *et al.*, *Current Protocols in Immunology* 1(2):Chapter 5 (1991)).

The screening method may simply measure the binding of a candidate compound to the polypeptide, or to cells or membranes bearing the polypeptide, or a fusion protein thereof by means of a label directly or indirectly associated with the candidate compound. Alternatively, the screening method may involve competition with a labeled competitor. Further, these screening methods may test whether the candidate compound results in a signal generated by activation or inhibition of the polypeptide, using detection systems appropriate to the cells bearing the polypeptide. Inhibitors of activation are generally assayed in the presence of a known agonist and the effect on activation by the agonist by the presence of the candidate compound is observed. Constitutively active polypeptides may be employed in screening methods for inverse agonists or inhibitors, in the absence of an agonist or inhibitor, by testing whether the candidate compound results in inhibition of activation of the polypeptide. Further, the screening methods may simply comprise the steps of mixing a candidate compound with a solution containing a polypeptide of the present invention, to form a mixture, measuring kringle1 activity in the mixture, and comparing the kringle1 activity of the mixture to a standard. Fusion proteins, such as those made from Fc portion and kringle1 polypeptide, as hereinbefore described, can also be used for high-throughput screening assays to identify antagonists for the polypeptide of the present invention (see D. Bennett *et al.*, *J Mol Recognition*, 8:52-58 (1995); and K. Johanson *et al.*, *J Biol Chem*, 270(16):9459-9471 (1995)).

The polynucleotides, polypeptides and antibodies to the polypeptide of the present invention may also be used to configure screening methods for detecting the effect of added compounds on the production of mRNA and polypeptide in cells. For example, an

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ELISA assay may be constructed for measuring secreted or cell associated levels of polypeptide using monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies by standard methods known in the art. This can be used to discover agents which may inhibit or enhance the production of polypeptide (also called antagonist or agonist, respectively) from suitably manipulated  
5 cells or tissues.

The polypeptide may be used to identify membrane bound or soluble receptors, if any, through standard receptor binding techniques known in the art. These include, but are not limited to, ligand binding and crosslinking assays in which the polypeptide is labeled with a radioactive isotope (for instance,  $^{125}\text{I}$ ), chemically modified (for instance,  
10 biotinylated), or fused to a peptide sequence suitable for detection or purification, and incubated with a source of the putative receptor (cells, cell membranes, cell supernatants, tissue extracts, bodily fluids). Other methods include biophysical techniques such as surface plasmon resonance and spectroscopy. These screening methods may also be used to identify agonists and antagonists of the polypeptide which compete with the binding of  
15 the polypeptide to its receptors, if any. Standard methods for conducting such assays are well understood in the art.

Examples of potential polypeptide antagonists include antibodies or, in some cases, oligonucleotides or proteins which are closely related to the ligands, substrates, receptors, enzymes, etc., as the case may be, of the polypeptide, e.g., a fragment of the ligands,  
20 substrates, receptors, enzymes, etc.; or small molecules which bind to the polypeptide of the present invention but do not elicit a response, so that the activity of the polypeptide is prevented.

Thus, in another aspect, the present invention relates to a screening kit for identifying agonists, antagonists, ligands, receptors, substrates, enzymes, etc. for  
25 polypeptides of the present invention; or compounds which decrease or enhance the production of such polypeptides, which comprises:

- (a) a polypeptide of the present invention;
- (b) a recombinant cell expressing a polypeptide of the present invention;
- (c) a cell membrane expressing a polypeptide of the present invention; or
- 30 (d) antibody to a polypeptide of the present invention;

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which polypeptide is preferably that of SEQ ID NO:2.

It will be appreciated that in any such kit, (a), (b), (c) or (d) may comprise a substantial component.

It will be readily appreciated by the skilled artisan that a polypeptide of the present invention may also be used in a method for the structure-based design of an agonist, antagonist or inhibitor of the polypeptide, by:

(a) determining in the first instance the three-dimensional structure of the polypeptide;

(b) deducing the three-dimensional structure for the likely reactive or binding site(s) of an agonist, antagonist or inhibitor;

(c) synthesizing candidate compounds that are predicted to bind to or react with the deduced binding or reactive site; and

(d) testing whether the candidate compounds are indeed agonists, antagonists or inhibitors.

It will be further appreciated that this will normally be an interactive process.

In a further aspect, the present invention provides methods of treating abnormal conditions such as, for instance, cancer, inflammation, autoimmunity, allergy, asthma, rheumatoid arthritis, CNS inflammation, cerebellar degeneration, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, multiple sclerosis, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, head injury damage, and other neurological abnormalities, septic shock, sepsis, stroke, osteoporosis, osteoarthritis, ischemia reperfusion injury, cardiovascular disease, kidney disease, liver disease, ischemic injury, myocardial infarction, hypotension, hypertension, AIDS, myelodysplastic syndromes and other hematologic abnormalities, aplastic anemia, male pattern baldness, and bacterial, fungal, protozoan and viral infections, related to either an excess of, or an under-expression of, kringle1 polypeptide activity.

If the activity of the polypeptide is in excess, several approaches are available. One approach comprises administering to a subject in need thereof an inhibitor compound (antagonist) as hereinabove described, optionally in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, in an amount effective to inhibit the function of the polypeptide, such as,

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for example, by blocking the binding of ligands, substrates, receptors, enzymes, etc., or by inhibiting a second signal, and thereby alleviating the abnormal condition. In another approach, soluble forms of the polypeptides still capable of binding the ligand, substrate, enzymes, receptors, etc. in competition with endogenous polypeptide may be administered. Typical examples of such competitors include fragments of the kringel1 polypeptide.

In still another approach, expression of the gene encoding endogenous kringel1 polypeptide can be inhibited using expression blocking techniques. Known such techniques involve the use of antisense sequences, either internally generated or separately administered (see, for example, O'Connor, *J Neurochem* (1991) 56:560 in Oligodeoxynucleotides as Antisense Inhibitors of Gene Expression, CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL (1988)). Alternatively, oligonucleotides which form triple helices with the gene can be supplied (see, for example, Lee *et al.*, *Nucleic Acids Res* (1979) 6:3073; Cooney *et al.*, *Science* (1988) 241:456; Dervan *et al.*, *Science* (1991) 251:1360). These oligomers can be administered *per se* or the relevant oligomers can be expressed *in vivo*.

For treating abnormal conditions related to an under-expression of kringel1 and its activity, several approaches are also available. One approach comprises administering to a subject a therapeutically effective amount of a compound which activates a polypeptide of the present invention, i.e., an agonist as described above, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, to thereby alleviate the abnormal condition. Alternatively, gene therapy may be employed to effect the endogenous production of kringel1 by the relevant cells in the subject. For example, a polynucleotide of the invention may be engineered for expression in a replication defective retroviral vector, as discussed above. The retroviral expression construct may then be isolated and introduced into a packaging cell transduced with a retroviral plasmid vector containing RNA encoding a polypeptide of the present invention such that the packaging cell now produces infectious viral particles containing the gene of interest. These producer cells may be administered to a subject for engineering cells *in vivo* and expression of the polypeptide *in vivo*. For an overview of gene therapy, see Chapter 20, *Gene Therapy and other Molecular Genetic-based Therapeutic Approaches*, (and references cited therein) in Human Molecular Genetics, T Strachan and A P Read, BIOS Scientific Publishers Ltd (1996). Another approach is to

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administer a therapeutic amount of a polypeptide of the present invention in combination with a suitable pharmaceutical carrier.

In a further aspect, the present invention provides for pharmaceutical compositions comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a polypeptide, such as the soluble form of a polypeptide of the present invention, agonist/antagonist peptide or small molecule compound, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient. Such carriers include, but are not limited to, saline, buffered saline, dextrose, water, glycerol, ethanol, and combinations thereof. The invention further relates to pharmaceutical packs and kits comprising one or more containers filled with one or more of the ingredients of the  
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aforementioned compositions of the invention. Polypeptides and other compounds of the present invention may be employed alone or in conjunction with other compounds, such as therapeutic compounds.

The composition will be adapted to the route of administration, for instance by a systemic or an oral route. Preferred forms of systemic administration include injection, typically by intravenous injection. Other injection routes, such as subcutaneous, intramuscular, or intraperitoneal, can be used. Alternative means for systemic administration include transmucosal and transdermal administration using penetrants such as bile salts or fusidic acids or other detergents. In addition, if a polypeptide or other compounds of the present invention can be formulated in an enteric or an encapsulated  
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formulation, oral administration may also be possible. Administration of these compounds may also be topical and/or localized, in the form of salves, pastes, gels, and the like.

The dosage range required depends on the choice of peptide or other compounds of the present invention, the route of administration, the nature of the formulation, the nature of the subject's condition, and the judgment of the attending practitioner. Suitable dosages, however, are in the range of 0.1-100  $\mu\text{g/kg}$  of subject. Wide variations in the needed dosage, however, are to be expected in view of the variety of compounds available and the differing efficiencies of various routes of administration. For example, oral administration would be expected to require higher dosages than administration by intravenous injection. Variations in these dosage levels can be adjusted using standard empirical routines for  
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optimization, as is well understood in the art.



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Polypeptides used in treatment can also be generated endogenously in the subject, in treatment modalities often referred to as "gene therapy" as described above. Thus, for example, cells from a subject may be engineered with a polynucleotide, such as a DNA or RNA, to encode a polypeptide *ex vivo*, and for example, by the use of a retroviral plasmid vector. The cells are then introduced into the subject.

Polynucleotide and polypeptide sequences form a valuable information resource with which to identify further sequences of similar homology. This is most easily facilitated by storing the sequence in a computer readable medium and then using the stored data to search a sequence database using well known searching tools, such as GCC.

Accordingly, in a further aspect, the present invention provides for a computer readable medium having stored thereon a polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 and/or a polypeptide sequence encoded thereby.

The following definitions are provided to facilitate understanding of certain terms used frequently hereinbefore.

"Antibodies" as used herein includes polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies, chimeric, single chain, and humanized antibodies, as well as Fab fragments, including the products of an Fab or other immunoglobulin expression library.

"Isolated" means altered "by the hand of man" from the natural state. If an "isolated" composition or substance occurs in nature, it has been changed or removed from its original environment, or both. For example, a polynucleotide or a polypeptide naturally present in a living animal is not "isolated," but the same polynucleotide or polypeptide separated from the coexisting materials of its natural state is "isolated", as the term is employed herein.

"Polynucleotide" generally refers to any polyribonucleotide or polydeoxribonucleotide, which may be unmodified RNA or DNA or modified RNA or DNA. "Polynucleotides" include, without limitation, single- and double-stranded DNA, DNA that is a mixture of single- and double-stranded regions, single- and double-stranded RNA, and RNA that is mixture of single- and double-stranded regions, hybrid molecules comprising DNA and RNA that may be single-stranded or, more typically, double-stranded or a mixture of single- and double-stranded regions. In addition,



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“polynucleotide” refers to triple-stranded regions comprising RNA or DNA or both RNA and DNA. The term “polynucleotide” also includes DNAs or RNAs containing one or more modified bases and DNAs or RNAs with backbones modified for stability or for other reasons. “Modified” bases include, for example, tritylated bases and unusual bases such as inosine. A variety of modifications may be made to DNA and RNA; thus, “polynucleotide” embraces chemically, enzymatically or metabolically modified forms of polynucleotides as typically found in nature, as well as the chemical forms of DNA and RNA characteristic of viruses and cells. “Polynucleotide” also embraces relatively short polynucleotides, often referred to as oligonucleotides.

“Polypeptide” refers to any peptide or protein comprising two or more amino acids joined to each other by peptide bonds or modified peptide bonds, i.e., peptide isosteres. “Polypeptide” refers to both short chains, commonly referred to as peptides, oligopeptides or oligomers, and to longer chains, generally referred to as proteins. Polypeptides may contain amino acids other than the 20 gene-encoded amino acids.

“Polypeptides” include amino acid sequences modified either by natural processes, such as post-translational processing, or by chemical modification techniques which are well known in the art. Such modifications are well described in basic texts and in more detailed monographs, as well as in a voluminous research literature. Modifications may occur anywhere in a polypeptide, including the peptide backbone, the amino acid side-chains and the amino or carboxyl termini. It will be appreciated that the same type of modification may be present to the same or varying degrees at several sites in a given polypeptide. Also, a given polypeptide may contain many types of modifications. Polypeptides may be branched as a result of ubiquitination, and they may be cyclic, with or without branching. Cyclic, branched and branched cyclic polypeptides may result from post-translation natural processes or may be made by synthetic methods.

Modifications include acetylation, acylation, ADP-ribosylation, amidation, covalent attachment of flavin, covalent attachment of a heme moiety, covalent attachment of a nucleotide or nucleotide derivative, covalent attachment of a lipid or lipid derivative, covalent attachment of phosphatidylinositol, cross-linking, cyclization, disulfide bond formation, demethylation, formation of covalent cross-links, formation of cystine, formation of pyroglutamate, formylation, gamma-carboxylation, glycosylation, GPI

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anchor formation, hydroxylation, iodination, methylation, myristoylation, oxidation, proteolytic processing, phosphorylation, prenylation, racemization, selenoylation, sulfation, transfer-RNA mediated addition of amino acids to proteins such as arginylation, and ubiquitination (see, for instance, **PROTEINS - STRUCTURE AND MOLECULAR**  
5 **PROPERTIES**, 2nd Ed., T. E. Creighton, W. H. Freeman and Company, New York, 1993; Wold, F., Post-translational Protein Modifications: Perspectives and Prospects, pgs. 1-12 in **POSTTRANSLATIONAL COVALENT MODIFICATION OF PROTEINS**, B. C. Johnson, Ed., Academic Press, New York, 1983; Seifter *et al.*, "Analysis for protein modifications and nonprotein cofactors", *Meth Enzymol* (1990) 182:626-646 and  
10 Rattan *et al.*, "Protein Synthesis: Post-translational Modifications and Aging", *Ann NY Acad Sci* (1992) 663:48-62).

"Variant" refers to a polynucleotide or polypeptide that differs from a reference polynucleotide or polypeptide, but retains essential properties. A typical variant of a polynucleotide differs in nucleotide sequence from another, reference polynucleotide.  
15 Changes in the nucleotide sequence of the variant may or may not alter the amino acid sequence of a polypeptide encoded by the reference polynucleotide. Nucleotide changes may result in amino acid substitutions, additions, deletions, fusions and truncations in the polypeptide encoded by the reference sequence, as discussed below. A typical variant of a polypeptide differs in amino acid sequence from another, reference polypeptide.  
20 Generally, differences are limited so that the sequences of the reference polypeptide and the variant are closely similar overall and, in many regions, identical. A variant and reference polypeptide may differ in amino acid sequence by one or more substitutions, additions, deletions in any combination. A substituted or inserted amino acid residue may or may not be one encoded by the genetic code. A variant of a polynucleotide or  
25 polypeptide may be a naturally occurring such as an allelic variant, or it may be a variant that is not known to occur naturally. Non-naturally occurring variants of polynucleotides and polypeptides may be made by mutagenesis techniques or by direct synthesis.

"Identity," as known in the art, is a relationship between two or more polypeptide sequences or two or more polynucleotide sequences, as the case may be, as determined by  
30 comparing the sequences. In the art, "identity" also means the degree of sequence relatedness between polypeptide or polynucleotide sequences, as the case may be, as

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determined by the match between strings of such sequences. "Identity" can be readily calculated by known methods, including but not limited to those described in (*Computational Molecular Biology*, Lesk, A.M., ed., Oxford University Press, New York, 1988; *Biocomputing: Informatics and Genome Projects*, Smith, D.W., ed., Academic Press, New York, 1993; *Computer Analysis of Sequence Data*, Part I, Griffin, A.M., and Griffin, H.G., eds., Humana Press, New Jersey, 1994; *Sequence Analysis in Molecular Biology*, von Heinje, G., Academic Press, 1987; and *Sequence Analysis Primer*, Gribskov, M. and Devereux, J., eds., M Stockton Press, New York, 1991; and Carillo, H., and Lipman, D., *SIAM J. Applied Math.*, 48: 1073 (1988). Methods to determine identity are designed to give the largest match between the sequences tested. Moreover, methods to determine identity are codified in publicly available computer programs. Computer program methods to determine identity between two sequences include, but are not limited to, the GCG program package (Devereux, J., et al., *Nucleic Acids Research* 12(1): 387 (1984)), BLASTP, BLASTN, and FASTA (Atschul, S.F. et al., *J. Molec. Biol.* 215: 403-410 (1990). The BLAST X program is publicly available from NCBI and other sources (*BLAST Manual*, Altschul, S., et al., NCBI NLM NIH Bethesda, MD 20894; Altschul, S., et al., *J. Mol. Biol.* 215: 403-410 (1990). The well known Smith Waterman algorithm may also be used to determine identity.

Parameters for polypeptide sequence comparison include the following:

1) Algorithm: Needleman and Wunsch, *J. Mol Biol.* 48: 443-453 (1970)

Comparison matrix: BLOSSUM62 from Hentikoff and Hentikoff, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA.* 89:10915-10919 (1992)

Gap Penalty: 12

Gap Length Penalty: 4

A program useful with these parameters is publicly available as the "gap" program from Genetics Computer Group, Madison WI. The aforementioned parameters are the default parameters for peptide comparisons (along with no penalty for end gaps).

Parameters for polynucleotide comparison include the following:

1) Algorithm: Needleman and Wunsch, *J. Mol Biol.* 48: 443-453 (1970)

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Comparison matrix: matches = +10, mismatch = 0

Gap Penalty: 50

Gap Length Penalty: 3

Available as: The "gap" program from Genetics Computer Group, Madison WI.

5 These are the default parameters for nucleic acid comparisons.

A preferred meaning for "identity" for polynucleotides and polypeptides, as the case may be, are provided in (1) and (2) below.

(1) Polynucleotide embodiments further include an isolated polynucleotide comprising a polynucleotide sequence having at least a 50, 60, 70, 80, 85, 90, 95, 97 or  
10 100% identity to the reference sequence of SEQ ID NO:1, wherein said polynucleotide sequence may be identical to the reference sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1 or may include up to a certain integer number of nucleotide alterations as compared to the reference sequence, wherein said alterations are selected from the group consisting of at least one nucleotide deletion, substitution, including transition and transversion, or insertion, and wherein said  
15 alterations may occur at the 5' or 3' terminal positions of the reference nucleotide sequence or anywhere between those terminal positions, interspersed either individually among the nucleotides in the reference sequence or in one or more contiguous groups within the reference sequence, and wherein said number of nucleotide alterations is determined by multiplying the total number of nucleotides in SEQ ID NO:1 by the integer defining the  
20 percent identity divided by 100 and then subtracting that product from said total number of nucleotides in SEQ ID NO:1, or:

$$n_n \leq x_n - (x_n \bullet y),$$

wherein  $n_n$  is the number of nucleotide alterations,  $x_n$  is the total number of nucleotides in SEQ ID NO:1,  $y$  is 0.50 for 50%, 0.60 for 60%, 0.70 for 70%, 0.80 for  
25 80%, 0.85 for 85%, 0.90 for 90%, 0.95 for 95%, 0.97 for 97% or 1.00 for 100%, and  $\bullet$  is the symbol for the multiplication operator, and wherein any non-integer product of  $x_n$  and  $y$  is rounded down to the nearest integer prior to subtracting it from  $x_n$ . Alterations of a polynucleotide sequence encoding the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:2 may create nonsense,

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missense or frameshift mutations in this coding sequence and thereby alter the polypeptide encoded by the polynucleotide following such alterations.

By way of example, a polynucleotide sequence of the present invention may be identical to the reference sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, that is it may be 100% identical, or it may include up to a certain integer number of amino acid alterations as compared to the reference sequence such that the percent identity is less than 100% identity. Such alterations are selected from the group consisting of at least one nucleic acid deletion, substitution, including transition and transversion, or insertion, and wherein said alterations may occur at the 5' or 3' terminal positions of the reference polynucleotide sequence or anywhere between those terminal positions, interspersed either individually among the nucleic acids in the reference sequence or in one or more contiguous groups within the reference sequence. The number of nucleic acid alterations for a given percent identity is determined by multiplying the total number of amino acids in SEQ ID NO:2 by the integer defining the percent identity divided by 100 and then subtracting that product from said total number of amino acids in SEQ ID NO:2, or:

$$n_n \leq x_n - (x_n \bullet y),$$

wherein  $n_n$  is the number of amino acid alterations,  $x_n$  is the total number of amino acids in SEQ ID NO:2,  $y$  is, for instance 0.70 for 70%, 0.80 for 80%, 0.85 for 85% etc.,  $\bullet$  is the symbol for the multiplication operator, and wherein any non-integer product of  $x_n$  and  $y$  is rounded down to the nearest integer prior to subtracting it from  $x_n$ .

(2) Polypeptide embodiments further include an isolated polypeptide comprising a polypeptide having at least a 50, 60, 70, 80, 85, 90, 95, 97 or 100% identity to a polypeptide reference sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, wherein said polypeptide sequence may be identical to the reference sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 or may include up to a certain integer number of amino acid alterations as compared to the reference sequence, wherein said alterations are selected from the group consisting of at least one amino acid deletion, substitution, including conservative and non-conservative substitution, or insertion, and wherein said alterations may occur at the amino- or carboxy-terminal positions of the reference polypeptide sequence or anywhere between those terminal positions, interspersed either individually among the amino acids in the reference sequence or in one or more

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contiguous groups within the reference sequence, and wherein said number of amino acid alterations is determined by multiplying the total number of amino acids in SEQ ID NO:2 by the integer defining the percent identity divided by 100 and then subtracting that product from said total number of amino acids in SEQ ID NO:2, or:

5 
$$n_a \leq x_a - (x_a \cdot y),$$

wherein  $n_a$  is the number of amino acid alterations,  $x_a$  is the total number of amino acids in SEQ ID NO:2,  $y$  is 0.50 for 50%, 0.60 for 60%, 0.70 for 70%, 0.80 for 80%, 0.85 for 85%, 0.90 for 90%, 0.95 for 95%, 0.97 for 97% or 1.00 for 100%, and  $\cdot$  is the symbol for the multiplication operator, and wherein any non-integer product of  $x_a$  and  $y$  is rounded down to the nearest integer prior to subtracting it from  $x_a$ .

By way of example, a polypeptide sequence of the present invention may be identical to the reference sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, that is it may be 100% identical, or it may include up to a certain integer number of amino acid alterations as compared to the reference sequence such that the percent identity is less than 100% identity. Such alterations are selected from the group consisting of at least one amino acid deletion, substitution, including conservative and non-conservative substitution, or insertion, and wherein said alterations may occur at the amino- or carboxy-terminal positions of the reference polypeptide sequence or anywhere between those terminal positions, interspersed either individually among the amino acids in the reference sequence or in one or more contiguous groups within the reference sequence. The number of amino acid alterations for a given % identity is determined by multiplying the total number of amino acids in SEQ ID NO:2 by the integer defining the percent identity divided by 100 and then subtracting that product from said total number of amino acids in SEQ ID NO:2, or:

$$n_a \leq x_a - (x_a \cdot y),$$

25 wherein  $n_a$  is the number of amino acid alterations,  $x_a$  is the total number of amino acids in SEQ ID NO:2,  $y$  is, for instance 0.70 for 70%, 0.80 for 80%, 0.85 for 85% etc., and  $\cdot$  is the symbol for the multiplication operator, and wherein any non-integer product of  $x_a$  and  $y$  is rounded down to the nearest integer prior to subtracting it from  $x_a$ .



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"Fusion protein" refers to a protein encoded by two, often unrelated, fused genes or fragments thereof. In one example, EP-A-0 464 discloses fusion proteins comprising various portions of constant region of immunoglobulin molecules together with another human protein or part thereof. In many cases, employing an immunoglobulin Fc region  
5 as a part of a fusion protein is advantageous for use in therapy and diagnosis resulting in, for example, improved pharmacokinetic properties [see, e.g., EP-A 0232 262]. On the other hand, for some uses it would be desirable to be able to delete the Fc part after the fusion protein has been expressed, detected and purified.

All publications, including but not limited to patents and patent applications, cited  
10 in this specification are herein incorporated by reference as if each individual publication were specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated by reference herein as though fully set forth.



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## SEQUENCE INFORMATION

## SEQ ID NO:1

CACTGGTCGTTCAATCACCTGCAAGACGAAGGAGGCAAGGATGCTGTTGGCCTGGGTACAAGCATTCCCTCGTCA  
GCAACATGCTCCTAGCAGAAGCCTATGGATCTGGAGGCTGTTTCTGGGACAACGGCCACCTGTACCGGGAGGAC  
5 CAGACCTCCCCCGCGCCGGGCTCCGCTGCCTCAACTGGCTGGACGCGCAGAGCGGGCTGGCCTCGGCCCCCGT  
GTCGGGGGCGCGCAATCACAGTTACTGCCGAAACCCGGACGAGGACCCGCGCGGGCCCTGGTGCTACGTCAGTG  
GCGAGGCGGCGTCCCTGAGAAACGGCCTTGCGAGGACCTGCGCTGTCCAGAGACCACCTCCCAGGCCCTGCCA  
GCCTTCACGACAGAAATCCAGGAAGCGTCTGAAGGGCCAGGTGCAGATGAGGTGCAGGTGTTGCTCCTGCCAA  
CGCCCTGCCCCGCTCGGAGTGAGGCGGCAGCTGTGCAGCCAGTGATTGGGATCAGCCAGCGGGTGCGGATGAACT  
10 CCAAGGAGAAAAAGGACCTGGGAACTCTGGGCTACGTGCTGGGCATTACCATGATGGTGATCATCATTGCCATC  
GGAGCTGGCATCATCTTGGGCTACTCCTACAAGAGGGGGAAGGATTTGAAAGAACAGCATGATCAGAAAGTATG  
TGAGAGGGAGATGCAGCGAATCACTCTGCCCTTGCTGCTGCTTCACCAACCCAC  
CTGTGAGATTGTGGATGAGAAGACTGTCGTGGTCCACACCAGCCAGACTCCAGTTGACCCTCAGGAGGGCAGCA  
CCCCCTTATGGGCCAGGCCGGGACTCCTGGGGCCTGAGCCCCCAGTGGGCAGGAGCCCATGCAGACACTGG  
15 TGCAGGACAGCCCACCTCCTACAGCTAGGAGGAACTACCACCTTGTGTTCTGGTTAAAACCTACCCTCCCC  
CCCTTTTTTGGCGAATCCTAGTAAGAGTGACAGAAGCAGGTGGCCCTGTGGGCTGAGGGTAAGGCTGGGTAGGG  
TCCTAA

## SEQ ID NO:2

20 MLLAWVQAFVLSNMLLAEAYSGGCFWDNGHLYREDQTSAPGLRCLNWLDAQSGLASAPVSGAGNHSYCRNPD  
EDPRGPWCYVSGEAGVPEKRPCEDLRCPETTSQALPAFTTEIQEASEGPGADEVQVFAPANALPARSEAAVQP  
VIGISQVRMNSKEKKDLGTLGYVLGITMMVIIAIGAGIILGYSYKRGKDLKEQHDQKVCEREMQRI TLPLSA  
FTNPTCEIVDEKTVVVHTSQTFVDPQEGSTPLMGQAGTPGA

## 25 SEQ ID NO:3

TCGACCCACGCGTCCGGGAGGCTTAGGACCCAGGGGGCGCCTTTCAGCTGAAAAACAGCTCGCGCTGCAGCAAG  
CTAGCTGGGAAGCTCCAGTTCTAAAGACCCACGAGTCCGACCRGNACAGYATAACAAGGGCCAGGTYTGACT  
GCAAGGCTGGGAACTGGGAAGGCAGAGCCGCCGCCAAGGGGGCCTCGGTTAAACACTGGTGCGTTCAATCACC  
TGCAAGACGAAGGAGGCAAGGATGCTGTTGGCCTGGGTACAAGCATTCTCGTCAGCAACATGCTCCTAGCAGA  
30 AGCCTATGGATCTGGAGGCTGTTTCTGGGACAACGGCCACCTGTACCGGGAGGACCAGACCTCCCCCGCGCCGG  
GCCTCCGCTGCCTCAACTGGCTGGACGCGCAGAGCGGGCCGGCCTCGGCCCCCGTGTGGGGGCGGACAATCAC  
AGTTACTGCCGAAACCCGGACGAGGACCCGCGCGGGCCCTGGTGCTAGGTCAGTGCGGAGGCGGCGTCCCTGA  
GAAACGGCCTTGCGAGGACCTGCGCTGTCCAGAGACCACCTCCCAGGCCCTGCCAGCCTTTCACGACAGAAATT  
CCAGGAAGCGTCTTGAAGGGCCAGGTGCAGATGAGGTGCAGGTGTTGCTCCTGCCAACGCCCTGCCGCTCGG  
35 AGTGAGGCGGCACTGTTGCAGCCAGTGATTGGGATCAGCCAGCGGGTGCGGGATGAACTCCAAGGAGAAAAAGG  
ACCTGGGAACTCTGGGCTACGTGCTGGGCATTACCATGATGGTGATATCATTGCCATCGGAGCTGGCATCATCT  
TGGGCTACTCCTACAAGAGGGGGAAGGATTTGAAAGAACAGCATGATCAGAAAGTATGTGAGAGGGAGATGCAG  
CGAATCACTCTGCCCTTGTTTGCCTTCACCAACCCACCTGTGAGATTGTGGATGAGAAGACTGTCGTGGTCCA

- 29 -

CACCAGCCAGACTCCAGTTGACCTCAGGAGGGCAGCACCCCCCTTATGGGCCAGGCCGGGAACCTCTGGGGCC  
TGAGCCCCCCCAGTGGGCAGGAGCCCATGCAGACACTGGTGCAGGACAGCCCACCCTCCTACAGCTAGGAGGAA  
CTACCACTTTGTGTTCTGGTTAAAAACCCTACCCTCCCCCTTTTTTGGCGAATCCTAGTAAGAGTGACAGAA  
GCAGGTGGCCCTGTGGGCTGXAGGGTAAGGCTGGGTAGGGTCCTAACAGTGCTCCTTGTCCATCCCTTGGAGCA  
5 GATTTTGTCTGTGGATGGAGACAGTGGCAGCTCCACAGTGATGCTGCTGCTAAGGGCTTCCAAACATTGCCTG  
CACCCCTGGAACCTGAACCAGGGATAGACGGGGAGCTCCCCCAGGCTCCTCTGTGCTTTACTAAGATGGCCTCAG  
TCTCCACTGTGGGCTTGAGTGGCATACTGTTATTTCATGGTTAAGGTAAAGCAGGTCAAGGGATGGCATTGAA  
AAAATATATTTAGTTTTTAAATATTTGGGATGGAACCTCCTACTGACCTCTGAGAACTGGGAAACGAGTTTGT  
ACAGAAGTCAGAACTTTGGGTTGGGAATGAGATCTAGGTTGTGGCTGCTGGTATGCTTCACTTGCTGGCAATGA  
10 TGTGCCTTGACAACCGTGGGCCAGGCCTGGGCCCAGGGACTCTTCCTGTTTCATAAGGAAAGGAAGAATTGCAC  
TGAGCATTCCACTTAGGAAGAGGATAGAGAAGGATCTGCTCCGCCTTTGGCCACAGGAGCAGAGGCAGACCTGG  
GATGCCCCAGTTTCTCTTCAGGGATGGATAGTGACCTGTCTTCATTTTGCACAGGTAAGAGAGTAGTTAGCTAA  
CCTATGGGAATTATACTGTGGGGCCTTGTGAGCTGCTTCTAAGAGGCTAACCTGGAAACTAAGCTCAGAGGCAA  
GGTAATAAAGCACTTCAGGGCTTGCTCCCCAAGTGGGCCTGATTTAGCAGGTGGTCTCTGCGGGCGTCCAGGTCA  
15 GCACCTTCCTGTAGGGCACTGGGGCTAGGGTCACAGCCCCCTAACTCATAAAGCAATCAAAGAACCATTAGAAAG  
GGCTCATTAAAGCCTTTTGGACACAGGACCCCAGAGAGGAAAAAGTGACTTGCCCAAGGTCGTAAGCAAGCTACT  
GGCATGGCAAGAGCCCAGCTTCCTGACGGAGCGCAACATTTCTCCACTGCACTGTGCTAGCAGTTCAGCAGGGC  
CTCTAACTGTGATGTCACACTCAAGAGGCCCTTGGCAGCTCCTAGCCATAGAGCTTCCTTTCCAGAACCTTCCA  
CTGCCCCAATGTGGAGACAGGGGTTAGTGGGGCTTTCTATGGGGCCATCTTGTTTGGGGACCTAGGACCTCAGGT  
20 GGGTCTCTTGGTGTAAAGTGGTTGCTGGAGGAAGGGGATTTTACTGGTTTCTAAXTTTTXCTATXAAAGGGC  
AATTXCTCTAXTATAACAXGTTTTTAXTATAACCCAXTTTTGACAACCTGCATATTAGTGTGXXGGXAAATGCC  
CTTGCATTTTGACTTXAATTAAAAAAGGCCAAAAAAGGGGGGXCCCGAACCCCATTXGGCCCAAAG  
GGGGGGGXGATTTXAAATT

## 25 SEQ ID NO:4

MLLAWVQAF LVSNMLLAEAYGSGGCFWDNGHLYREDQTS PAPGLRCLNWLD AQSGPASAPVSGADNHSYCRNPD  
EDPRGPWCYVSGRAGVPEKRPCEDLRCPETTSQALPAFHDRNSRKRLGPGADEVQVFAPANALPARSEAALLQ  
PVGISQVRDEIQGEKGPNGSLRAGHYHDGDI I AIGAGI ILGYSYKRGKDLKEQHDQKVCEREMQRITLPLF  
AFTNPTCEIVDEKTVVVHTSQTPVDPQEGSTPLMGQAGNSWGLSPPSGQEFMQTLVQDSPPSYS

- 30 -

## SEQUENCE LISTING

5 (1) GENERAL INFORMATION

(1) APPLICANT: ALBONE, EARL  
KIKLY, KRISTINE

10 (ii) TITLE OF THE INVENTION: KRINGLE1

(iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 4

15 (iv) CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:  
(A) ADDRESSEE: Ratner & Prestia  
(B) STREET: P.O. Box 980  
(C) CITY: Valley Forge  
(D) STATE: PA  
20 (E) COUNTRY: USA  
(F) ZIP: 19482

(v) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:  
(A) MEDIUM TYPE: Diskette  
25 (B) COMPUTER: IBM Compatible  
(C) OPERATING SYSTEM: DOS  
(D) SOFTWARE: FastSEQ for Windows Version 2.0

(vi) CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:  
30 (A) APPLICATION NUMBER: TO BE ASSIGNED  
(B) FILING DATE: 01-SEP-1998  
(C) CLASSIFICATION: UNKNOWN

(vii) PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:  
35 (A) APPLICATION NUMBER: 60/056,032  
(B) FILING DATE: 02-SEP-1997

40 (viii) ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:  
(A) NAME: Prestia, Paul F  
(B) REGISTRATION NUMBER: 23,031  
(C) REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: GH-70249

45 (ix) TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:  
(A) TELEPHONE: 610-407-0700  
(B) TELEFAX: 610-407-0700  
(C) TELEX: 846169

50 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
55 (A) LENGTH: 1022 base pairs  
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid  
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single  
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

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## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:1:

5	CACTGGTCGT	TCAATCACCT	GCAAGACGAA	GGAGGCAAGG	ATGCTGTTGG	CCTGGGTACA	60
	AGCATTCCTC	GTCAGCAACA	TGCTCCTAGC	AGAAGCCTAT	GGATCTGGAG	GCTGTTTCTG	120
	GGACAACGGC	CACCTGTACC	GGGAGGACCA	GACCTCCCCC	GCGCCGGGCC	TCCGCTGCCT	180
	CAACTGGCTG	GACGCGCAGA	GCGGGCTGGC	CTCGGCCCCC	GTGTCGGGGG	CCGGCAATCA	240
	CAGTTACTGC	CGAAACCCGG	ACGAGGACCC	GCGCGGGCCC	TGGTGCTACG	TCAGTGGCGA	300
	GGCCGGCGTC	CCTGAGAAAC	GGCCTTGCGA	GGACCTGCGC	TGTCCAGAGA	CCACCTCCCA	360
10	GGCCCTGCCA	GCCTTCACGA	CAGAAATCCA	GGAAGCGTCT	GAAGGGCCAG	GTGCAGATGA	420
	GGTGCAGGTG	TTCGCTCCTG	CCAACGCCCT	GCCCGCTCGG	AGTGAGGCGG	CAGCTGTGCA	480
	GCCAGTGATT	GGGATCAGCC	AGCGGGTGCG	GATGAACTCC	AAGGAGAAAA	AGGACCTGGG	540
	AACTCTGGGC	TACGTGCTGG	GCATTACCAT	GATGGTGATC	ATCATTGCCA	TCGGAGCTGG	600
	CATCATCTTG	GGCTACTCCT	ACAAGAGGGG	GAAGGATTTG	AAAGAACAGC	ATGATCAGAA	660
15	AGTATGTGAG	AGGGAGATGC	AGCGAATCAC	TCTGCCCTTG	TCTGCCTTCA	CCAACCCAC	720
	CTGTGAGATT	GTGGATGAGA	AGACTGTCGT	GGTCCACACC	AGCCAGACTC	CAGTTGACCC	780
	TCAGGAGGGC	AGCACCCCCC	TTATGGGCCA	GGCCGGGACT	CCTGGGGCCT	GAGCCCCCCC	840
	AGTGGGCAGG	AGCCCATGCA	GACACTGGTG	CAGGACAGCC	CACCCCTCCTA	CAGCTAGGAG	900
	GAACTACCAC	TTTGTGTTCT	GGTTAAACC	CTACCACTCC	CCCCCTTTT	TGGCGAATCC	960
20	TAGTAAGAGT	GACAGAAGCA	GGTGGCCCTG	TGGGCTGAGG	GTAAGGCTGG	GTAGGCTCCT	1020
	AA						1022

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

## 25 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 263 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

30

## (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2:

35	Met	Leu	Leu	Ala	Trp	Val	Gln	Ala	Phe	Leu	Val	Ser	Asn	Met	Leu	Leu
	1				5					10					15	
	Ala	Glu	Ala	Tyr	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gly	Cys	Phe	Trp	Asp	Asn	Gly	His	Leu
			20						25					30		
	Tyr	Arg	Glu	Asp	Gln	Thr	Ser	Pro	Ala	Pro	Gly	Leu	Arg	Cys	Leu	Asn
40			35				40						45			
	Trp	Leu	Asp	Ala	Gln	Ser	Gly	Leu	Ala	Ser	Ala	Pro	Val	Ser	Gly	Ala
		50					55					60				
	Gly	Asn	His	Ser	Tyr	Cys	Arg	Asn	Pro	Asp	Glu	Asp	Pro	Arg	Gly	Pro
	65				70					75					80	
45	Trp	Cys	Tyr	Val	Ser	Gly	Glu	Ala	Gly	Val	Pro	Glu	Lys	Arg	Pro	Cys
				85						90					95	
	Glu	Asp	Leu	Arg	Cys	Pro	Glu	Thr	Thr	Ser	Gln	Ala	Leu	Pro	Ala	Phe
			100						105					110		
	Thr	Thr	Glu	Ile	Gln	Glu	Ala	Ser	Glu	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ala	Asp	Glu	Val
50			115				120						125			
	Gln	Val	Phe	Ala	Pro	Ala	Asn	Ala	Leu	Pro	Ala	Arg	Ser	Glu	Ala	Ala
		130					135					140				
	Ala	Val	Gln	Pro	Val	Ile	Gly	Ile	Ser	Gln	Arg	Val	Arg	Met	Asn	Ser
	145					150				155					160	
55	Lys	Glu	Lys	Lys	Asp	Leu	Gly	Thr	Leu	Gly	Tyr	Val	Leu	Gly	Ile	Thr
				165					170					175		
	Met	Met	Val	Ile	Ile	Ile	Ala	Ile	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ile	Ile	Leu	Gly	Tyr
				180					185					190		
	Ser	Tyr	Lys	Arg	Gly	Lys	Asp	Leu	Lys	Glu	Gln	His	Asp	Gln	Lys	Val

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195                      200                      205  
 Cys Glu Arg Glu Met Gln Arg Ile Thr Leu Pro Leu Ser Ala Phe Thr  
      210                      215                      220  
 Asn Pro Thr Cys Glu Ile Val Asp Glu Lys Thr Val Val Val His Thr  
 5    225                      230                      235                      240  
 Ser Gln Thr Pro Val Asp Pro Gln Glu Gly Ser Thr Pro Leu Met Gly  
                                  245                      250                      255  
 Gln Ala Gly Thr Pro Gly Ala  
                                  260

10

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:3:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

15

- (A) LENGTH: 2609 base pairs  
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid  
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single  
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

## (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

20

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:3:

25    TCGACCCACG CGTCCGGGAG GCTTAGGACC CAGGGGGCGC CTTTCAGCTG AAAAACAGCT    60  
      CGCGCTGCAG CAAGCTAGCT GGAAGCTCC CAGTCTCTAA GACCCACGAG TCCGACCRGN    120  
 ACAGYATAAC AAGGGCCAGG TYTGACTGCG AAGGCTGGGA ACTGGGAAGG CAGAGCCGCC    180  
      GCCCAAGGGG GCCTCGGTTA AACACTGGTG CGTTCAATCA CCTGCAAGAC GAAGGAGGCA    240  
 AGGATGCTGT TGGCCTGGGT ACAAGCATTG CTCGTCAGCA ACATGCTCCT AGCAGAAGCC    300  
      TATGGATCTG GAGGCTGTTT CTGGGACAAC GGCCACCTGT ACCGGGAGGA CCAGACCTCC    360  
 CCCGCGCCGG GCCTCCGCTG CCTCAACTGG CTGGACGCGC AGAGCGGGCC GGCCCTCGGCC    420  
 30    CCCGTGTCGG GGGCCGACAA TCACAGTTAC TGCCGAAACC CGGACGAGGA CCCGCGCGGG    480  
      CCCTGGTGCT ACGTCAGTGG CGAGGCCGGC GTCCCTGAGA AACGGCCTTG CGAGGACCTG    540  
 CGCTGTCCAG AGACCACCTC CCAGGCCCTG CCAGCCCTTC ACGACAGAAA TTCCAGGAAG    600  
      CGTCTTGAAG GGCCAGGTGC AGATGAGGTG CAGGTGTTTG CTCCTGCCAA CGCCCTGCCC    660  
 GCTCGGAGTG AGGCGGCACT GTTGCAGCCA GTGATTGGGA TCAGCCAGCG GGTGCGGGAT    720  
 35    GAACCTCAAG GAGAAAAAGG ACCTGGGAAC TCTGGGCTAC GTGCTGGGCA TTACCATGAT    780  
      GGTGATATCA TTGCCATCGG AGCTGGCATC ATCTTGGGCT ACTCCTACAA GAGGGGGAAG    840  
 GATTTGAAAG AACAGCATGA TCAGAAAGTA TGTGAGAGGG AGATGCAGCG AATCACTCTG    900  
      CCCTTGTTTG CCTTCACCAA CCCCACCTGT GAGATTGTGG ATGAGAAGAC TGTCTGGTTC    960  
 CACACCAGCC AGACTCCAGT TGACCCTCAG GAGGGCAGCA CCCCCTTAT GGGCCAGGCC    1020  
 40    GGGAACTCCT GGGGCCTGAG CCCCCCAGT GGGCAGGAGC CCATGCAGAC ACTGGTGCAG    1080  
      GACAGCCAC CCTCCTACAG CTAGGAGGAA CTACCACTTT GTGTTCTGGT TAAAAACCCT    1140  
 ACCACTCCCC CCTTTTTTGG CGAATCCTAG TAAGAGTGAC AGAAGCAGGT GGCCCTGTGG    1200  
      GCTGXAGGGT AAGGCTGGGT AGGGTCCTAA CAGTGCTCCT TGTCCATCCC TTGGAGCAGA    1260  
 TTTTGTCTGT GGATGGAGAC AGTGGCAGCT CCCACAGTGA TGCTGCTGCT AAGGGCTTCC    1320  
 45    AAACATTGCC TGCACCCCTG GAACTGAACC AGGGATAGAC GGGGAGCTCC CCCAGGCTCC    1380  
      TCTGTGCTTT ACTAAGATGG CCTCAGTCTC CACTGTGGGC TTGAGTGGCA TACACTGTTA    1440  
 TTCATGGTTA AGGTAAAGCA GGTCAAGGGA TGGCATTGAA AAAATATATT TAGTTTTTAA    1500  
      AATATTTGGG ATGGAACCTC CTACTGACCT CTGAGAACTG GGAAACGAGT TTGTACAGAA    1560  
 GTCAGAACTT TGGGTGGGA ATGAGATCTA GGTGTGGCT GCTGGTATGC TTCCTTGCT    1620  
 50    GGCAATGATG TGCCTTGACA ACCGTGGGCC AGGCCTGGGC CCAGGGACTC TTCCTGTTTC    1680  
      ATAAGGAAAG GAAGAATTGC ACTGAGCATT CCACTTAGGA AGAGGATAGA GAAGGATCTG    1740  
 CTCCGCCCTT GGCCACAGGA GCAGAGGCAG ACCTGGGATG CCCCAGTTTC TCTTCAGGGA    1800  
      TGGATAGTGA CCTGTCTTCA TTTTGCACAG GTAAGAGAGT AGTTAGCTAA CCTATGGGAA    1860  
 TTATACTGTG GGGCCTTGTC AGCTGCTTCT AAGAGGCTAA CCTGGAAACT AAGCTCAGAG    1920  
 55    GCAAGGTAAT AAAGCACTTC AGGGCTTGCT CCCCAGTGG GCCTGATTTA GCAGGTGGTC    1980  
      CTGCGGGCGT CCAGGTCAGC ACCTTCCTGT AGGGCACTGG GGCTAGGGTC ACAGCCCCTA    2040  
 ACTCATAAAG CAATCAAAGA ACCATTAGAA AGGGCTCATT AAGCCTTTTG GACACAGGAC    2100  
      CCCAGAGAGG AAAAAGTGAC TTGCCCAAGG TCGTAAGCAA GCTACTGGCA TGGCAAGAGC    2160  
 CCAGCTTCCT GACGGAGCGC AACATTTCTC CACTGCACTG TGCTAGCAGT TCAGCAGGGC    2220

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CTCTAACTGT GATGTCACAC TCAAGAGGCC TTGGCAGCTC CTAGCCATAG AGCTTCCTTT 2280  
 CCAGAACCCT TCCACTGCCC AATGTGGAGA CAGGGGTTAG TGGGGCTTTC TATGGGGCCA 2340  
 TCTTGTTTGG GGACCTAGGA CCTCAGGTGG GTCTCTTGGT GTTAAGTGGT TGCTGGAGGA 2400  
 AGGGGATTXT TACTGGTTTT CTAAXTTTTX CTATXAAAGG GCAATTXCTC TAXTATAACA 2460  
 5 XGTTTTTAXT ATAACCCCAAX TTTTGACAAC CTGCATATTA GTGTXGGGXA AATGCCCTTG 2520  
 CATTTTGACT TXAATTAAAA AAAAAAAGGC CAAAAAAGG GGGGGGXCCC GAACCCCAT 2580  
 XGGCCCAAAG GGGGGGGXGA TTTXAAATT 2609

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:4:

10

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

15

- (A) LENGTH: 286 amino acids  
 (B) TYPE: amino acid  
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single  
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

## (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:4:

20

Met Leu Leu Ala Trp Val Gln Ala Phe Leu Val Ser Asn Met Leu Leu  
 1 5 10 15  
 Ala Glu Ala Tyr Gly Ser Gly Gly Cys Phe Trp Asp Asn Gly His Leu  
 20 25 30  
 25 Tyr Arg Glu Asp Gln Thr Ser Pro Ala Pro Gly Leu Arg Cys Leu Asn  
 35 40 45  
 Trp Leu Asp Ala Gln Ser Gly Pro Ala Ser Ala Pro Val Ser Gly Ala  
 50 55 60  
 Asp Asn His Ser Tyr Cys Arg Asn Pro Asp Glu Asp Pro Arg Gly Pro  
 30 65 70 75 80  
 Trp Cys Tyr Val Ser Gly Glu Ala Gly Val Pro Glu Lys Arg Pro Cys  
 85 90 95  
 Glu Asp Leu Arg Cys Pro Glu Thr Thr Ser Gln Ala Leu Pro Ala Phe  
 100 105 110  
 35 His Asp Arg Asn Ser Arg Lys Arg Leu Glu Gly Pro Gly Ala Asp Glu  
 115 120 125  
 Val Gln Val Phe Ala Pro Ala Asn Ala Leu Pro Ala Arg Ser Glu Ala  
 130 135 140  
 Ala Leu Leu Gln Pro Val Ile Gly Ile Ser Gln Arg Val Arg Asp Glu  
 40 145 150 155 160  
 Leu Gln Gly Glu Lys Gly Pro Gly Asn Ser Gly Leu Arg Ala Gly His  
 165 170 175  
 Tyr His Asp Gly Asp Ile Ile Ala Ile Gly Ala Gly Ile Ile Leu Gly  
 180 185 190  
 45 Tyr Ser Tyr Lys Arg Gly Lys Asp Leu Lys Glu Gln His Asp Gln Lys  
 195 200 205  
 Val Cys Glu Arg Glu Met Gln Arg Ile Thr Leu Pro Leu Phe Ala Phe  
 210 215 220  
 Thr Asn Pro Thr Cys Glu Ile Val Asp Glu Lys Thr Val Val Val His  
 50 225 230 235 240  
 Thr Ser Gln Thr Pro Val Asp Pro Gln Glu Gly Ser Thr Pro Leu Met  
 245 250 255  
 Gly Gln Ala Gly Asn Ser Trp Gly Leu Ser Pro Pro Ser Gly Gln Glu  
 260 265 270  
 55 Pro Met Gln Thr Leu Val Gln Asp Ser Pro Pro Ser Tyr Ser  
 275 280 285

What is claimed is:



- 34 -

1. An isolated polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2  
or an isolated polypeptide which is the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2.

2. An isolated polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

- 5 (i) an isolated polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding the  
polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:2;
- (ii) isolated polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence which has at  
least:

- (a) 70 % identity;
- 10 (b) 80 % identity;
- (c) 90 % identity; or
- (d) 95 % identity;

to that of SEQ ID NO: 1 over the entire length of SEQ ID NO:1;

- (iii) an isolated polynucleotide which is the polynucleotide of SEQ ID NO:  
15 1; or
- (iv) an isolated polynucleotide obtainable by screening an appropriate library  
under stringent hybridization conditions with a labelled probe having the  
sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1 or a fragment thereof.;

or a nucleotide sequence complementary to said isolated polynucleotide.

20

3. An antibody immunospecific for the polypeptide of claim 1.

4. A method for the treatment of a subject:

- (i) in need of enhanced activity or expression of the polypeptide of claim 1  
25 comprising:



- 35 -

(a) administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of an agonist to said polypeptide; and/or

(b) providing to the subject an isolated polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding said polypeptide in a form so as to effect production of said polypeptide activity *in vivo.*; or

(ii) having need to inhibit activity or expression of the polypeptide of claim 1 comprising:

(a) administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of an antagonist to said polypeptide; and/or

(b) administering to the subject a nucleic acid molecule that inhibits the expression of a nucleotide sequence encoding said polypeptide; and/or

(c) administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a polypeptide that competes with said polypeptide for its ligand, substrate , or receptor.

5. A process for diagnosing a disease or a susceptibility to a disease in a subject related to expression or activity of the polypeptide of claim 1 in a subject comprising:

(a) determining the presence or absence of a mutation in the nucleotide sequence encoding said polypeptide in the genome of said subject; and/or

(b) analyzing for the presence or amount of said polypeptide expression in a sample derived from said subject.

6. A method for screening to identify compounds which stimulate or which inhibit the function of the polypeptide of claim 1 which comprises a method selected from the group consisting of:

- 36 -

(a) measuring the binding of a candidate compound to the polypeptide (or to the cells or membranes bearing the polypeptide) or a fusion protein thereof by means of a label directly or indirectly associated with the candidate compound;

5 (b) measuring the binding of a candidate compound to the polypeptide (or to the cells or membranes bearing the polypeptide) or a fusion protein thereof in the presence of a labeled competitor;

(c) testing whether the candidate compound results in a signal generated by activation or inhibition of the polypeptide, using detection systems appropriate to the cells or cell membranes bearing the polypeptide;

10 (d) mixing a candidate compound with a solution containing a polypeptide of claim 1, to form a mixture, measuring activity of the polypeptide in the mixture, and comparing the activity of the mixture to a standard; or

15 (e) detecting the effect of a candidate compound on the production of mRNA encoding said polypeptide and said polypeptide in cells, using for instance, an ELISA assay.

7. An agonist or an antagonist of the polypeptide of claim 1.

8. An expression system comprising a polynucleotide capable of producing a  
20 polypeptide of claim 1 when said expression system is present in a compatible host cell.

9. A process for producing a recombinant host cell comprising transforming or transfecting a cell with the expression system of claim 8 such that the host cell, under appropriate culture conditions, produces a polypeptide comprising the amino acid  
25 sequence of SEQ ID NO:2.

10. A recombinant host cell produced by the process of claim 9.

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11. A membrane of a recombinant host cell of claim 10 expressing a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2.

12. A process for producing a polypeptide comprising culturing a host cell of claim 10 under conditions sufficient for the production of said polypeptide and recovering the polypeptide from the culture.

13. An isolated polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) an isolated polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence which has at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, 97% identity to SEQ ID NO:3 over the entire length of SEQ ID NO:3;

(b) an isolated polynucleotide comprising the polynucleotide of SEQ ID NO:3;

(c) the polynucleotide of SEQ ID NO:3; or

(d) an isolated polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide which has at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, 97-99% identity to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4, over the entire length of SEQ ID NO:4.

14. A polypeptide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polypeptide which comprises an amino acid sequence which has at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, 97-99% identity to that of SEQ ID NO:4 over the entire length of SEQ ID NO:4;

(b) a polypeptide which has an amino acid sequence which is at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, 97-99% identity to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4 over the entire length of SEQ ID NO:4;

(c) a polypeptide which comprises the amino acid of SEQ ID NO:4;

(d) a polypeptide which is the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:4;

- 38 -

(e) a polypeptide which is encoded by a polynucleotide comprising the sequence contained in SEQ ID NO:3.

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/US98/18270

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) :Please See Extra Sheet.

US CL :Please See Extra Sheet.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 530/350, 387.1; 536/23.5; 514/12; 435/6, 7.1, 252.3, 325, 455, 471, 317.1, 69.1

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

APS, STN, MRSRCH: kringel1, kringel(w)1, SEQ ID NOs 1-4

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 5,527,692 A (HOLLY et al) 18 June 1996, see entire document.	1-14



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

"	Special categories of cited documents:	"T"	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principles or theory underlying the invention
"A"	document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance		
"B"	earlier document published on or after the international filing date	"X"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"L"	document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"Y"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"O"	document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means		
"P"	document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	"A"	document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

20 NOVEMBER 1998

Date of mailing of the international search report

24 DEC 1998

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US  
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks  
Box PCT  
Washington, D.C. 20231

Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230

Authorized officer

JAMES MARTINELL

Telephone No. (703) 308-0196

**INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT**

International application No.  
PCT/US98/18270

**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER:**  
IPC (6):

C12N 15/12, 15/00; C07K 5/00; C12P 21/02; G01N 33/68; C12Q 1/68; A61K 38/04

**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER:**  
US CL :

530/350, 387.1; 536/23.5; 514/12; 435/6, 7.1, 252.3, 325, 455, 471, 317.1, 69.1

Gardiner Smith

To: Art Mandell/Hgsi, Jim Davis/Hgsi

10/12/99 01:17 PM

cc:

Subject: Agenda for October 14th meeting at HGS

cc:Mail Forwarding Information

---

The attached, for your information.

Gardiner

---

Subject: Agenda for October 14th meeting at HGS  
From: Jeremy\_A\_Harrop@sbphrd.com at INTERNET  
Date: 10/12/99 12:55 PM

Dear Gardiner,

Please find attached the agenda for Thursday's meeting. Please feel call me if you have any questions before this meeting (610-270-4816). As I mentioned on the phone, Peter Thurlby, Ed Gimmi and myself will be visiting HGS. Looking forward to meeting you on Thursday,  
Best Regards

Jezz

Agenda for the HGS/SB meeting (Thursday October 14th 12-2pm)

Sharing information on the HGS patent portfolio with Alliance partners (Merck, Synthelabo and Takeda)

Use of amended text of Merck MTA by all Alliance Partners.

Feedback from SB on HGS communications on patents.

Feedback from HGS on SB communications on patents including feedback on changes to the portfolio of HGS patents maintained at SB's expense.

AOB